

**TRAILING THE
BOLSHEVIKI; TWELVE
THOUSAND MILES WITH
THE ALLIES IN SIBERIA**

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Trailing the Bolsheviki; Twelve Thousand Miles with the Allies in Siberia by Carl W. Ackerman

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From a U. S. official photograph

Staff of the A. E. F. in Vladivostok

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BY

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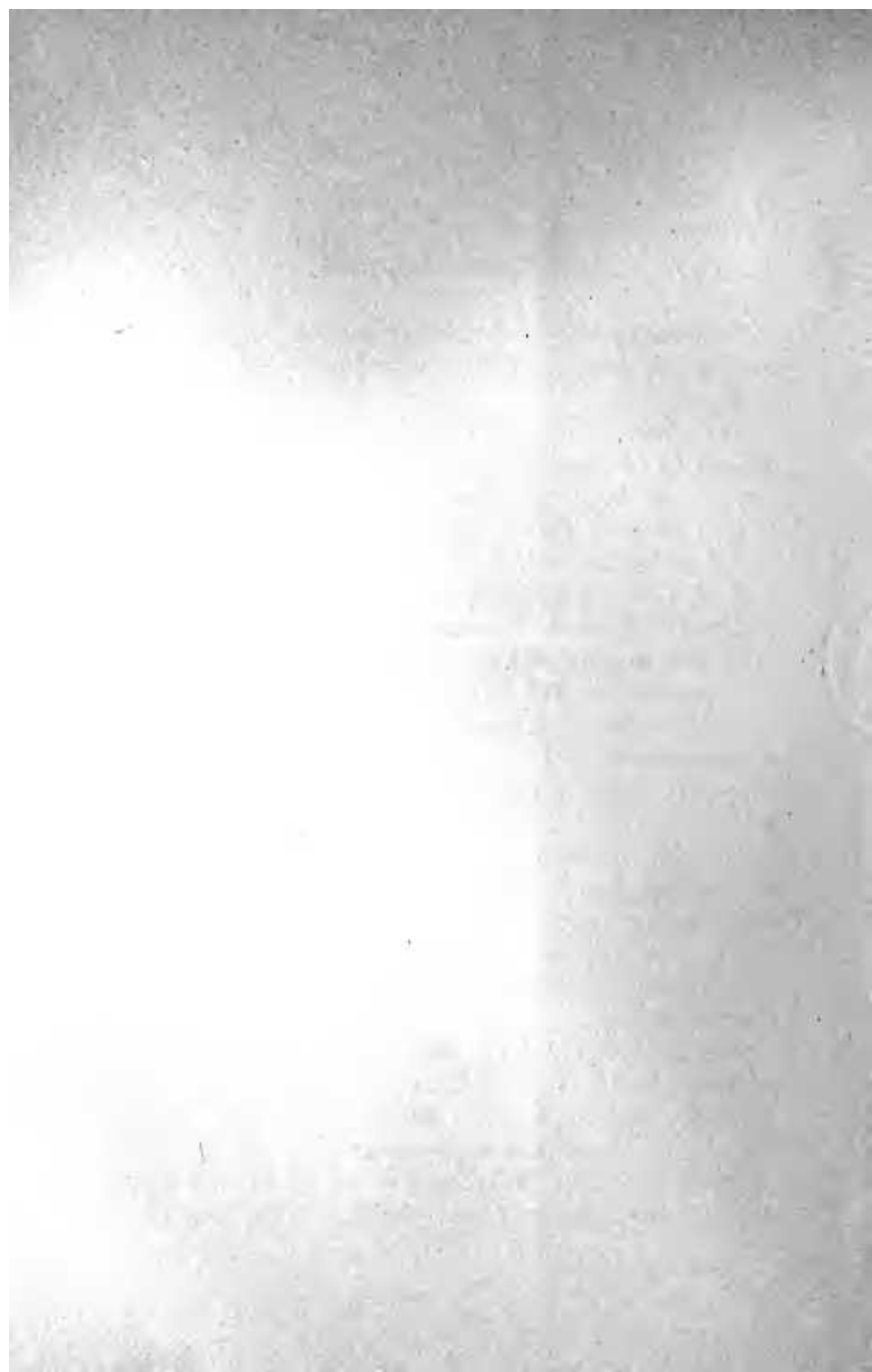
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To
THE AMERICAN EXILES IN SIBERIA

George



INTRODUCTION

ONE war is over and another conflict begins. Following the tracks of Thor is visible the trail of the Bolsheviki.

The armistice marked only a pause in the great world cataclysm—a pause where the contest ceased only long enough for the participants to change from nations to individuals. The Treaty of Peace, while recording the close of the war between the Associated Powers and the Central Empires, is but a sign to indicate the end of the War of Nations and the beginning of the period of reconstruction. The transition is from an international conflict of governments to a world contest between reconstruction forces—between those who believe in destroying the world to rebuild it and those who desire to accept the world as it is to remodel it.

The two contestants are Bolshevism, or class individualism and a league of nations, or a union of world governments. The essential difference between the two is that the former demands a revolution of action and the latter symbolizes a revelation of opinion and adjustment.

For five years I have been travelling as a correspondent within and without belligerent and neutral countries in Europe, Asia, and the Americas, following the developments of the war and studying the political and industrial causes and incentives of mass action. In Germany, in the old Hapsburg Monarchy,

in Belgium, France, Poland, Rumania, and Siberia I followed the god of war and reported numerous events of fighting. This winter I followed the trail of the Bolsheviki over 12,000 miles in Russia, from Vladivostok to Ekaterinburg, where the Tzar is believed to have been done to death, and back again to New York via China and Japan. I met the Bolshevik vanguard in Switzerland and in the United States, and some of the exiles in Spain and Mexico. Over the face of the globe winds the serpentine trail of the revolutionists, a part of which I have followed and traversed.

From time to time on my journeys I have been in contact or in communication with those who have been dreaming and laboring for a world society of governments. With many statesmen and the chief executives of several nations I have discussed the problems and possibilities of international co-operation, and I have had the good fortune of knowing some of the men who wrote the first draft of a world constitution. In travelling and living with armies, refugees, and civilians I have had an opportunity of feeling the pulse of peoples under war conditions and the circumstances of reconstruction in no less than eighteen countries.

Looking back upon my contact with statesmen, soldiers, and non-combatants, I discern something of the development and the problems and programmes of these two international forces which are working to-day for a new world: Bolshevism and a league of nations.

Bolshevism is the Russian name for a revolutionary movement which has as its object the overthrowing